

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

日九初月七辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DIXON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Esquise, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 , " 4 per cent. " 12 , " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £293,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £46,280. RESERVE FUND, £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—38A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, RUE BEBONNE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANCHESTER, HAMBURG, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLENMOENT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 5 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 , " 6 1/2 " "

" 12 , " 8 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, £1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLP. ANDRE, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BRILLIOT, Esq.

H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKER.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 , " 4 per cent. "

" 12 , " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and

Mr. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON,

Partners in our China Firm, have been

admitted from the 1st April last, PARTNERS

in our Bombay Firm.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1880.

NOTICE.

W. KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received the following

NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

New Edition "Wetmore's Tele-

graph Code," greatly enlarged, £30.00

Ferguson's "Chinese Researches," 2.50

"Great Navigators of 18th Cen-

"tury," 4.00

Dr. Edkins' "Chinese Buddhism," 5.50

Dr. Farrar's "Life of Christ," 4.00

Winchell's "Preadamites," 6.00

Moule's "Chinese Stories," Illus-

trated, 75

Urquhart's "Electric Light, its

Production and Use," 8.00

Cairns' "Quantitative Analysis," 8.50

Walker's "Money, Trade, and In-

dustry," 12.00

Spirer's "Dictionary of Engineering,"

Midford's "Tales of Old Japan,"

Baron Richthofen's "China,"

Dr. Martin's "Essays on the In-

tellectual Life of the Chinese," 2.00

New Skeleton CHIT BOOK, 1.25

Hongkong, August 9, 1880.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased

the Lease and Plant of the above

FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend

carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDRIES, &c., from

this Date under the Style and Title of

"FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK,

ROB. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai,

Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1870.

NOTICE.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 48, 56a

and 58A, PRAYA EAST; with Private

WHARF.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and

113, WANCI ROAD.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

ROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3

and 4.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.
WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLES in Kits.
MACKEREL in Kits.
Family PIG PORK.
Prime MESS BEEF.
LAMBS' TONGUES.
CRACKED WHEAT.
CORNMEAL.
COMB HONEY in Frame.
PEA NUTS.
BARCELONA NUTS.
OX TONGUES.
HOMINY.
RYE MEAL.
PECAN NUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.
POTTED MEATS.
BARTLETT PEARS.
PEACHES.
&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENE LAUS."

A PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED OHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANVAS, all Numbers.
FLAX SEAMING TWINE.Ex "H O P E"
WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and
DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex "R A P H A E L"
A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.DINNER SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
&c., &c., &c.Ex "ANCHISES,"
and
L A T E A R R I V A L S.RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD's Royal Navy CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD's Best Boiled Do.

Engine OILZ OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

TUCK's Patent PACKING.

Flax PACKING.

Horn's Best Russian CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th

and 3/8th.

Husbeck's FAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH, SOFT SOAP.

OAKER's Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER, Plate BRUBBES.

Billiard CHALK. CUE TIPS.

Metallico TAPE LINES.

Ogus's Patent PADLOCKS.

TIN LOOKS,
Cupboard LOOKS,
Box LOOKS.

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishing KEROSINE LAMPS.

RODERS & Son's CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUNSTER's PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint

Bottles.

JEFFREY's India PALE ALE, in Pint

Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIBOUT.

IRE GRAVES, Plates and Quarts.

Chateau LAROSE.

Breakfast CLARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

Sauvage's White Seal SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the

Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCO, and

CIGARS.

JOHN

MOIR & SONS',

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

and
AMERICAN

OIL MAN'S STORES.

SHIP CHANDLERY

of
Every Description.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,

promptly executed.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S.S. AMAZONE, Commanded by LORMIER, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Purse until 3 p.m., on the 16th of August, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1880.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

The Steamship
"Bainin,"

Captain CONNER, will be

despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at
6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1880.

au16

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"Diamante,"

Captain CULLEN, shortly

thereafter, will have immediate

despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 14, 1880.

au16

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CHILICUM, British ship, Capt. Beadle—
Widler & Co.

CLIFTON, British barque, Capt. Davies—
Rozario & Co.

GENERAL FABRIC, American barque,
Capt. David Kelly—Melchers & Co.

ARGO, British barque, Captain William
Wrightson—hines.

ROSTE WELT, American ship, Capt. O. C.
Welt—Arbould, Karberg & Co.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque,
Capt. H. G. Pillsbury—Urdar.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine,
Capt. H. H. Nelson—Widler & Co.

LAULU, British 3 m. s. r. o., Capt. James
Maher—Urdar.

CHARLES TOWNSEND HOOK, Brit. steamer,
Capt. W. H. Bradley—Edward Schellhaas
& Co.

NIAGARA, German barque, Captain J.
Kuhmann—Arbould, Karberg & Co.

JOHN M. CLEARY, American barque, Capt.
B. W. CONANT—Douglas Leprail & Co.

SAN JOAQUIN, American ship, Capt. J.
B. L. Linkwater—Arbould, Karberg & Co.

SIBELAN, French barque, Captain C. Huet—
Captain.

KEPLER, German barque, Capt. Hazen-
burg—Siemens & Co.

MITI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
T. WALKER, due here on or about the
16th August, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 20th August.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA { Do. \$75. Do. 20.

NAKASAN...{ Do. 15. Do. 20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, No. 684, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, August 10, 1880.

au21



MITI BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

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ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, August 10, 1880.

au21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama, on
TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1880, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Commodore is made at Yokohama, with
Stevedores from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 23rd August. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

Consider Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Cust-
oms, San Francisco.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF THE AMERICANS.
(From "England from a Dark Window" by J. M. Barley.)

We are all more or less bigoted until we travel. Our own institutions and customs grow to be considered the best institutions and the only true customs until we have opportunity to compare them with other customs and institutions. All that we hear—and this is to both prepare and inform you—is not exactly true. I have shown that all the English are not morose, sullen, and exclusive and I have tried to show as many as I have come in contact with that the American people are not wholly boors or assassins,—the only two classes many English recognize in America.

I have claimed that the average English woman is as so tastefully dressed as the average American woman.

I am told here that the average English woman is superior in dress to her American sister, in that she dresses plainly; while the American woman arrays herself in flashy colors, and sports a swell air.

Does she?

The swell American woman dresses richly, as her husband or father well knows, but not fastidiously.

And, really, is a man in broadcloth and kids inferior, dressed to the man in blue jean and dog-skin gloves? Blue jeans and dog-skin are the plainer of the two suits. It is not the quality of the goods, but their style of making up and wearing them.

I am proud to think, that, while our American woman dresses in high-priced goods, she shows admirable taste in selecting and combining the colors; and there is no class of woman, unless it is the English and Esquimaux, less open to the offence of tawdry apparel.

There is a plainness that is too decided to be tasteful.

And perhaps, if the matter were sifted down very closely, it would be found that the women of the middle classes in America dress at less cost than the same class in England. The English woman does not think she is dressed up unless she has on a silk gown. Silk costs much less here than it does in America, to be sure; but this is offset by the fact of wages being much less here than there.

The English err in some other things regarding us, but, pardonably, I believe. It is the style of American journalism, especially in the Far West, to exaggerate: it is also its style to jest on tragic subjects. These extravagances and jests are readily seized upon by English journals as illustrative of our characteristics, and sowed broadcast among their people. It is the misfortune of the English not to understand an American joke. The fatal consequence can be imagined. They believe of all America just as the people of the Eastern States believe of the Territories and California, when, if the truth were known, there is less cutting and slashing in the Far West than in the Far East.

An able school-teacher in Norfolk asked me the other day if all American gentlemen did not have either a pistol or knife concealed about their person.

In the estimation of those who have not seen him, a fullblooded American is a sort of perambulating arsenal, constantly shedding bullets, bowies, and torpedoes.

The predisposition of the untravelled English to believe that American ladies are lacking in refinement is materially aggravated by an English playwright, who has written "An American Lady," which is rendered nightly to large and appreciative audiences at the Criterion Theatre in London. The American lady thus exhibited is hideous, slavish, masculine, swaggering, bullying, and indescribably offensive.

I could readily see by the expressions of those in the audience near to me that they accepted the character as very fair representation of an American lady.

An English woman, on making a call, does her best, which is considered as a compliment to the person called upon. On receiving calls, she takes equal care not to den her best, for fear she may excel her caller, which would be a disservice.

There is a genuine delicacy of feeling in this custom.

Whatever the English may believe of our institutions and customs, many of them have enabling ideas of money-making in America.

Numbers have left here for America with a view to making a fortune in three or four years without much effort, and returning to live in a castle with hot and cold water on every door.

Where are they?

There are others who fall into the other extreme, and I have been very much edified by intelligent but rather lengthy disquisitions on the valuelessness of our money.

Here, where the money is hard gold and silver and base copper, the currency is looked upon with a great deal of curiosity; and people are much surprised to learn that a few trifles are still purchasable with it in America.

A man can conveniently carry around with him a thousand dollars of our money, I have been told; but a man with a thousand dollars of the current money of England in his pocket would have to be lifted about with a derrick.

But there is no doubt that it is frequently a mistake for the English working-man to go to America. Our labor-market is overstocked, and our labor is much different from what it is here.

An American manufacturer of agricultural machinery, who has good custom here, contemplated a branch factory; but the experiment proved a failure. He found and confessed, that, with the higher price of iron in his own country, he could make the machines there, and pay the shipments here, for less money than it cost to manufacture in England. In the States he got the wood cheaper; but the main item was in the labor. American labor cost more primarily; but the Yankee mechanic did double the work in the same hours.

From what I have seen on the farm and in the shops and mills, I judge that

the English workman does more talking, and less work, than his American brother; and a great deal of time is lost in stepping out for beer.

The wages of mechanics in England vary, like those in America, according to the market.

In the country they get from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a quarter a day, and in the city from a dollar to a dollar and seventy-five cents.

This is somewhat less than American wages; but that many of the necessities of life cost less here; and a very good breakfast can be got for a quarter. Land will average well in price with that in New England; but the mechanics of England are not landholders. They universally rent; and rents are less here, starting as is the statement, than in New England and the Middle States.

I saw a very pretty two-story house, with an acre and a half of very highly-cultivated garden, and an acre of pasture, with abundance of stabling, rent for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and it was within two miles and a half of a flourishing city. It was not an exceptional case.

Taxes are high; but they are mostly the local rates. It requires money to keep their roads in the magnificent condition for which they are famed, and I declined the invitation.

I have been obliged to give up carrying my handkerchief in the hip-pocket.

The operation of drawing it forth, and restoring it to its place, made me altogether too conspicuous for comfort.

But I was speaking of taxes.

The man who neither owns nor rents property pays no taxes. It is neither somebody nor everybody that is taxed.

The last government removed the duties from several articles of necessary consumption.

If a man owns a carriage, he pays a tax upon it of three dollars and seventy-five cents if it is a two-wheel, and of five dollars and twenty-five cents if it is a four-wheel conveyance. Some of the articles taxed in our country are taxed in others that we tax them not.

There is no duty on watches, jewelry, or musical instruments. An Englishman who owns a gun pays two dollars and fifty cents for the privilege; and, if he wants to enjoy the pleasure of hunting, he pays seventy-five cents a year. If he is no better shot than many of the Nimbards who hover about Dunbar, that seventy-five cents is a dead loss.

The rate of interest here is about five per cent.

This is a tax-ridden and down-trodden country; but the people who live here and bend to the yoke have an unpleasant habit of looking healthy and happy.

It is not right.

And then clothes can be bought here for one-half the price asked in America, and daily there is the presented the astonishing spectacle of the citizens of a free and prosperous country coming to this opposite hand to buy their clothes.

It is awful.

But we have some advantages. We have plenty of ice and oysters, two very rare luxuries here. As high as twelve cents a pound is paid for ice in some parts of England; and as for oysters, they are nowhere. Their oysters are small, and less palatable than ours; but they pay from thirty-six to eighty-five cents a dozen for them.

The English oyster puts on a great many "logs," I think.

But what can be said of a country that is without peanuts? in the whole length and breadth of this fair land there is not a single peanut. Think, if you can grasp the thought, of a country with history and, glorified with romance, passing over the cycles of centuries without peanuts.

And the ivy and holly grow spontaneously in every garden and along every wall, while the broad sweep of lawn and park, and perspective of wood and vines, on the estates of the wealthy square or nobleman, are charming to a degree that is exhilarating.

Why, even in that range of picturesquely hills which lie between Derby and Manchester, where the sides are so steep that you can almost see any one come in at the gate by looking up the chimney, stone walls laid up in masonry surround the humble homes, and roses fairly burn over their tops.

Ah! indeed it is a beautiful country,—so beautiful, that even a poet might work in it.

And such a tasty people they are about their homes! I shall not be at all surprised to find gaudy crowning the dust heaps of the streets.

I have yet to see a yard that is not a power of ivy and roses, while many of the humble places have a variety and abundance of flowers and shrubs that would delight the most exacting horticulturist.

And the ivy and holly grow spontaneously in every garden and along every wall, while the broad sweep of lawn and park, and perspective of wood and vines, on the estates of the wealthy square or nobleman, are charming to a degree that is exhilarating.

I have not seen a pair of boots since I have been in England. Shoes are the universal article of foot wear; and those pulled around by the laborers are thickly studded with staining nail-heads. Eight ounces of these nails are frequently used in a pair of shoes, and some pairs used by miners have from a pound and a half to two pounds of these iron nails in them.

A favorite fashion with the ladies is wearing black or lead-colored stockings I am told.

And yet there seems to be about as much marrying here as in America.

Almost every family has some relative in America, and I am frequently asked about them. He is a poor Englishman indeed who hasn't a cousin in the States.

Wherever I go, I am recognized as being an American. In the cars on the stage-coach or omnibus, in the hotels, or on the road, I daily hear, "You are from America, sir?" and then follows questioning about the people, their customs, and the chances for money-making.

They imagine all sorts of "interest" in me.

They have seen pictures of American bar-tenders mixing liquors by pouring them from one glass to the other, with the vessels as far apart as the hands can be extended; and they don't understand it.

They ask me if there are such drinks as brandy-smashes, claret-punches, gin-slings, and the like; and when I tell them I am not quite sure, but think I have heard these things mentioned by worldly people in the States, they say, "Ah, how wonderful!"

I hope I haven't deceived these people.

But when they press me to tell them why Americans call some of their drinks "coffee-makers," "soot-poisoners," and "death-shots," I am compelled to admit that I never heard the terms before; and then they look disappointed.

They imagine that the universal channel for the expression of ideas is slang, and they repeat much that they have heard, which possesses as much novelty to me as it does to them.

They handle our slang about as artistically as they do our geography; and, in this latter particular, they never seem to realize that Canada is not somewhere concealed within the United States.

They call Michigan, "Michigan"; and Connecticut, "Connecticut." But the name of Chicago is their chief hold. Even the terrible fire was more merciful than are they. They complacently denominate it "Chi-ha-go, Chi-ho-go, Chi-ha-go, Cheo-ag-o"; but the favorite rendering is "She-cugy."

I was conducted over Christ Hospital by a young Englishman who saw that I was an American, and, being acquainted with the place, kindly offered to give me all necessary information.

He said he had a brother in America, who was here on a visit last summer, and from whom he learned much that was learned and strengthening in the way of slang. He felt quite proud of the advantages he enjoyed. I could see that plainly enough. He frequently turned from an elaborate painting, an ancient wall, or a fine monument, and into which we are now ready to receive.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf, General Post Office, Hongkong Post Office, German Club, Supreme Court, & Co., with a stone's-throw.

Luston Club, Shelley Street, Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Church, the Chapel, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailor's Home, West Point.

E. & A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, No. 1, Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Driscoll, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. Falconer & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwen, Frickell & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—Moore's VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pen-cases, &c.—John Noble, agent for Negretti and Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. Schmidt & Co., Gunmakers, Easterly House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chair and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cents; 1 hour, 20 cents; Three hours, 60 cents; Six hours, 70 cents.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 10 cents.

Three Coolies, 8 cents.

Two Coolies, 6 cents.

Return (direct or by Pok-fou-tan).

Four Coolies, \$1.50.

Three Coolies, 1.20.

Two Coolies, 1.00.

TO VICTORIA PEAK (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA STREETS).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 50 cents.

Three Coolies, 40 cents.

Two Coolies, 30 cents.

Return (direct or by Pok-fou-tan).

Four Coolies, \$1.00.

Three Coolies, 80 cents.

Two Coolies, 70 cents.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Cool

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Mark Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 51)—Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1876.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the sole Right to the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D.

1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Worn-out Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s, 6d and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAINFORD ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND.
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisers of a Worthy Imitation of Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

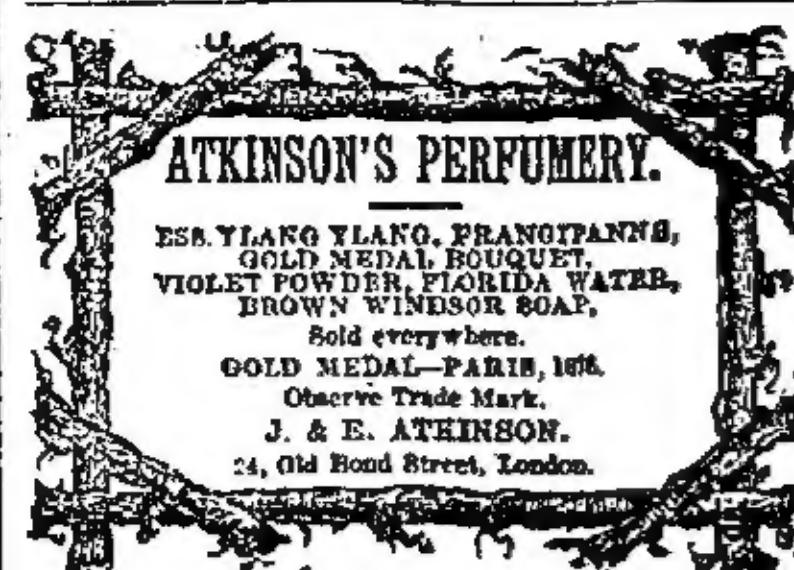
PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. Lalor in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. Lalor's Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Busted Printed by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY, BENGAL, and POONA; SMITH, STANFORD & CO., and BARTHOLOMEW & CO., CALCUTTA; R. ROBERTSON, COLEY & O'HARA & CO., BANGALORE; RANGOON DISPENSARY, NO. 216, DAULHUS STREET; E. GILLOU CO., LAHORE; J. LAWRENCE & CO., SHANGHAI; CHINA; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, HONG KONG; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. Lalor's Agents.

250c80 1w 8y 250c82

Intimations.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
EST. 1810. PLANT, FRAGRANCE,
VIOLET POWDER, FRUIT WATER,
BIRCH WATER, &c.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1862.
O. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Pursuant to a Judgment of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division made in the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ADDENBROOK Howra, deceased and in an action.

LAPEYRAKE against WOOD, 1880 B 140.

THE CREDITORS of WILLIAM ADDENBROOK TOWERS late of the Island of Hongkong and of Durrington Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey, England, Esquire, who died in or about the month of September 1866, are on or before the 30th day of September 1880, to send by post prepaid to M. FREDERICK WALTER ATKINSON of 65 Fernside Road, Highbury, New Park, London, N., the Solicitor to the Plaintiffs the surviving Executor and Trustees of the Testator their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions; the full particulars of their Claims; a statement of their Accounts and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof that they will be promptly excluded from the benefit of the said Judgments.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancery Court.

Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers situated No. 12 Staple Inn, Holborn, London, Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1880.

ALFRED RAWLINSON,
Chief Clerk.

F. W. ATKINSON, 65 Fernside Road, Highbury, New Park, Collector to the Executor and Trustee.

MOREL'S
(Purveyors to the Vicerey of India),
Piccadilly, London,
Established in 1810.PROVISIONS, WINES, and SPIRITS,
of the highest class.

Price Lists can be obtained from Messrs.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Hongkong; KYN,

HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY; and ALEXANDER DUFF & CO., MAURITIUS, (Port Louis), through whom orders and remittances can be transmited.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Kempton Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they precribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1884.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, &c.

CHLORODYNE effectually cures and relieves those two other fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reported (December 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the disease recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

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BOTTLED in bottles at 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 4s, 6d, and 1s.

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Intimations.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO'S
DRY MONOPOLE.THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN,
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Notice on Wrapper, Label, Bottles and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Castle and Blackfriars, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Druggists throughout the World.

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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS
LONDON,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG.

3ap80 1w 62s 3ap81

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

NORTON'S

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

NORTON'S PILLS

150y80 1w 26s 140y80

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

NOW READY.

A complete Reprint, in Pamphlet Form, (61 pages), of the proceedings in the RECENT LIBEL CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

Prices per Copy, - - - - 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, June 19, 1880.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKES WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR PATENT KNIFE, SCISSOR, & LEATHER KNIFE BLADES, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY, & IS OF THE SAME DURABILITY.

6s. 1/2d. 2/6d. 4d. EACH.

OAKES INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PRESERVE FRICITION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIFE.—OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH IS OF THE SAME DURABILITY AS CUTLERY.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists, and from the following Agents, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 523, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

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OAKES WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH, &c.

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EMERY, CERAMIC, BLACK LEAD, CERAMIC
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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5334.—August 14, 1880.

6

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published, demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Poetry, and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Eudeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish no or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Tristan's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot to do some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extracts of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number of its works, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now considerably cultivated, and who are severally represented in a number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *The King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-tallowman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in this paper also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributors on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Pounds Fifty Pence including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, in making their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sago, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorial with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

Geo. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
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THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

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